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RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

On the culture of Buck-Wheat, Wheat and Potatoes, alternately; and the uſes of Buck-Wheat, by Mr. Bartlet of Briſtol.

IT was in 1780 that I began this culture. About ſeven acres of a ſandy ſoil on Briſlington common, having been firſt tolerably cleanſed from brambles, furze, &c. received one ploughing. To reduce the irregularities of the ſurface, it was rolled; and on the 9th of June in that year, two buſhels and an half of buck-wheat per acre were ſown, the ground being rotted again without harrowing.

The vegetation appeared in five or ſix days, as is conſtantly the caſe, be the weather wet or dry. The growth was ſo rapid, that the fern, with which this land greatly abounded, was completely kept under. About the middle of September the crop was mowed, but by reaſon of a great deal of rain about that time, it was not ſecured until the beginning of October; hence, a loſs of great part of the grain by ſhedding, as well as ſome eaten by birds. However there were ſaved about twenty four Winchester buſhels per acre, and, notwithſtanding its long expoſure to the weather, received no ſort of damage, only perhaps, that the fineſt and moſt perfect grain was the firſt to fall from the plant. The ground after this had almoſt the appearance of a fallow; and was immediately plowed.

When it had lain a moderate time to meliorate, and to receive the influences of the atmoſphere, it was harrowed, ſown with Lammas wheat, and plowed in under furrow, in a contrary direction to the firſt plowing. Thus a piece of land, which in the month of April was together in a ſtate of nature, in the following November was ſeen under a promiſing crop of what is well ſtiled the King of Grain, and this without the aid of nature, or of any very great degree of tillage. Nor was the harveſt by any means deficient; for ſeveral perſons converſant in ſuch things eſtimated the produce from 26 to 30 buſhels per acre; I had not then the precaution to regiſter the exact meaſure. As ſoon as the wheat crop was taken off, the ground had one plowing, and on the firſt of September following was ſown with turnip ſeed. The turnips were not large, but of an herbage ſo abundant as in the following ſpring to ſuppert 123 ewes with their lambs, which were fed on it by folding four weeks. After this it was manured with a compoſition of rotten dung, and natural earth, about 20 loads per acre, and planted with potatoes. The crop ſold for 120l. beſides a conſiderable number uſed in the family, and a quantity reſerved, with which ten acres were planted the following ſeaſon. The enſuing autumn it was again ſown with wheat, and produced an excellent crop. In the ſpring of 1784, it was manured and planted with potatoes, as in the preceding inſtance, the crop (though tolerably good) by no means equal to the former, producing about 100 ſacks per acre only. This land is now for the third time under a crop of wheat, it being my intention to try how far this mode of alternate cropping, one year with potatoes, and another with wheat, may be carried.

From the ſucceſs of the preceding experiment on buck wheat, and various others which I have made for ſeveral years paſt, it is become with me a favourite object of cultivation; being clearly of opinion, that it ought in numerous caſes to ſuperſede the practice of ſummer fallowing for the crop produced ſeems not only to be ſo much clear gain in reſpect to ſuch practice, but alſo affords a conſiderable quantity of ſtraw for fodder and manure; beſide that I think a ſummer fallowing is nothing like ſo advantageous a preparation for a ſucceeding crop.

From its quick and luxuriant vegetation, it is an admirable deſtroyer of weeds, and ſuits with a dry, light, mellow ſoil, but flouriſhes moſt in a light ſand. It is impatient of wet and cold.

The proper ſeaſon for ſowing I take to be from the middle of May to the middle of June. I have ſown it however ſo early as the beginning of April, and ſo late as the end of July, by way of experiment, but have found the latter extreme rather to be choſen. On another experiment, a ſmall piece of land brought to maturity the grain of two different crops in the ſummer of 1783.

The uſe to which I have hitherto applied the grain hath been moſtly in feeding hogs, for which I eſteem it equal in value to barley; it is much more eaſily and conveniently ground than barley, as a malt-mill will grind it completely. Horſes are very fond of the grain, and poultry of all ſorts are ſpeedily fattened by it. Probably it may hereafter be found a material article in diſtillation, ſhould a ſufficient quantity be raiſed with that view. After ſpring feeding, a crop of cole ſeed, turnip rooted cabbage, or vetches, there will be ſufficient time to ſow the land with buck wheat. Probably a crop of vetches might be mowed for hay enough to introduce a crop of the grain after it.

The bloſſom of the plant affords food for bees, at a very opportune ſeaſon of the year, when the meadows and trees are moſtly ſtripped of their flowers. As far as conjecture reaches, I have ſeen a greater number of bees labouring at once upon my buck-wheat flowers, than could poſſibly belong to all the hives in our pariſh; and to one fond of rural amuſements, the ſcene is truly delightful. The Engliſh term buck-wheat, ſeems to be a corruption. I am rather inclined to think it ought to be beech-wheat, from its likeneſs in ſhape and colour to the beech maſt, alſo from its claſſical name *fagopyrum*. I have likewiſe ſeen it termed beech wheat in an Engliſh treatiſe on huſbandry written in the reign of Henry VIII.

Ominous Hiſtorical Notes with Remarks.

JUDGE JEFFERIES of England, the prototype of ſome other American would-bee's, died in a very fit place, i. e. the Tower of London, April 8th, 1689. This wretch was one of the infernal group of bloody villains, that ordered the murder of the great Algernon Sidney, and other great and good men in the Tower of London, and condemned to death the virtuous Lord Ruſſel, the ornament and juſtly beloved idol of his country, who ſaw through the raſcality and vile meaſures of Charles the apoſtate King, and his jeſuitical brother James the Reſcuant: And the motion Lord Ruſſel made in Parliament, and which paſſed the virtuous Houſe of Commons (though not the junto Houſe of Lords, the creatures of their King) for excluding James for ever from the throne, it proved fatal, and cauſed him to be condemned for only words ſpoken in his hearing, by vile emiſſaries, at one Shepherds, i. e. Pontacks; and though it could not be conſtrued or even tortured into miſpriſion of treaſon. Notwithſtanding which, the abandoned, venal council, beno placito judges, and proſtitute courtiers, hunted down this obnoxious, devoted, virtuous man to deſtruction!

It may be thought by ſome exceeding hard even to gueſs, why twelve of the people, i. e. the jury, who were to be ſuppoſed equally concerned with the priſoner himſelf in the preſervation of civil and religious liberty, and which was unqueſtionably the great point for which Lord Ruſſel expoſed himſelf to ſuch mighty hazards, ſhould ſo far reſign their reaſon and conſciences into the hands of the court, as to accommodate their verdict to the ſubtilities of the imp-like lawyers, rather than the naked matter of fact and the ſolemn obligation of their oaths to be governed thereby? But proſtituted all, and doomed to death one of the beſt and nobleſt of their fellow ſubjects—but the wonder will ceaſe when they are informed that it was a packed jury of abandoned indigent knights of the poſt, wretches congenial with themſelves, bribed perhaps with a guinea each to accompliſh their wicked buſineſs—the foreman and others of them not even freeholders, and though Lord Ruſſel juſtly objected to them as ſuch, yet it went for nothing—but notwithſtanding all advantages were taken of this excellent man, his condemnation appeared exceeding doubtful; and therefore it was premeditatedly contrived that at the critical moment, when the jury could not with the leaſt plauſibility comply with their wiſhes, and when their minds hung in equilibrio, that a meſſenger ſhould enter the court, or pandamonium, with the dreadful tidings that the virtuous Earl of Eſſex, another devoted victim, had juſt cut his own throat in the Tower of London, though undoubtedly butchered by order of the court; but this helliſh ſet gave the ſatanic judges and lawyers full ſcope to play on the minds of the prepared, pliant jury, repreſenting the murder as a ſuicide, and a full conviction of his guilt; and the willing jury inſtantly gave their verdict guilty of a deſign of killing the King—an act abhorrent of his God-like ſoul!——What lengths can Belzebub, whenever he pleaſes, work up his dear choſen children to? And when he has let them run to the full length of their tethers, how friendly and graciouſly he rewards them for all their good ſervices to him, and which theſe dear children of his, all experienced ſoon after. Who would not ſerve ſo bountiful a maſter?

Lord Ruſſel was a real martyr to true and undefiled religion, and the liberties of his dear country, Biſhop Burnet, that good man, calls him that great but innocent victim, who was ſacrificed to the rage of a party, who was condemned for treaſonable words ſaid in his hearing, unwilling to turn informer, unleſs he ſaw real neceſſity, and then he determined not only to do ſo, but to draw his ſword in defence of the King.—The crime charged upon Lord Ruſſel could not be conſtrued even miſpriſion of treaſon, and it did not come within the ſtatute on which the indictment was founded; and therefore he ought to have been acquitted. Thereby the Recorder, who had ſo long laboured with Lord Ruſſel in his good cauſe, i. e. the preſervation of liberty and the rights of his country, had been faſcinated to the court intereſt by honorary promotion, and proved a Proteus, and it lay on him to pronounce ſentence of death on his friend, and who had the meanneſs of ſpirit and callouſity of ſoul to ſubmit to that piece of iniquity, and even to argue againſt an arreſt of judgment, rather than lay down his office of which nevertheleſs he was ſoon after deprived—In arreſt of judgment (the indictment being read in Engliſh) Lord Ruſſel to the words which charged him with conſpiring the King's death, objected very juſtly, that nothing of that nature had been proved againſt him, and that conſequently judgment ought not to paſs upon him. The Recorder anſwered, the exception came too late, that it ought to have been made before the verdict, that if the evidence fell ſhort of the charge, he ſhould have pointed it out to the jury; for in ſuch caſe he could not have found it a true charge, and that when they had found it, their verdict paſſed for truth. The unhappy priſoner replied, that he thought it hard to be condemned on a point that was in no one circumſtance made good by evidence; and again inſiſted that he might therefore legally demand an arreſt of judgment. The Recorder had again recourſe to evaſions, and beſought his Lordſhip to conſider that it was not the court, but the JURY who were anſwerable for the verdict, that nobody he believed took delight in ſuch judgments, eſpecially againſt his Lordſhip; that in virtue of that verdict the King's Attorney General had demanded judgment, which the court could not refuſe him; and therefore he muſt proceed to paſs ſentence, and which he immediately did after the uſual forms; ſoon after which that noble Lord was executed, and no doubt entered the bliſsful abodes in Heaven, and what became of all his wicked perſecutors hiſtory ſufficiently evinces, that their fates were wretched indeed! Juries take care of your own conſciences, and beware of the ſubtilities of venal lawyers. Too, too many of them would ſell not only yours, but their own ſouls, to the d-l for a few pounds, to cut a little figure in this fleeting, trifling world, whoſe boaſted, favorite toaſt in their convivial meetings is, "the glorious uncertainty of the law." I wiſh the new government would make a new code and compriſe them in a ſmall number, ſimple and plain, and limit the number of lawyers, who now ſwarm like devouring locuſts through the land!

CHRONOLOGER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.

Extract of a letter, dated at Paris, 29th November, 1788, from the Honorable Mr. Jefferſon, to Mr. Jay.

"THE apprehenſion of a want of corn, has induced the council to turn their eyes to foreign ſupplies, and to ſhew their preference of receiving them from us, they have paſſed the incloſed Arret, giving a premium on wheat and flour from the United States for a limited time."

ARRET of the Council of ſtate of the King, to encourage, by Bounties, the Importation of Wheat and Flour, coming from the United States of America.

23d Novembre, 1788.

Extract from the Regiſters of the COUNCIL of STATE.

The King, unwilling to neglect any means that may encourage, during this year the importation of foreign grain, has judged it proper to grant bounties to thoſe who ſhall import into his kingdom, wheat and flour coming from the United States of America; to provide for which, the report being heard the King in his council has ordained, and does ordain as follows:

ARTICLE I

There ſhall be paid to all French or foreign merchants, who, from the 15th of February next, to the 30th of June following, ſhall import into France, wheat and wheat flour, coming from the United States of America, a bounty of 30 ſous for every quintal of wheat, and 40 ſous for every quintal of flour. The ſaid bounties ſhall be paid by the receivers of the farm duties, in the ports of the kingdom where the ſaid grain and flour ſhall arrive, on the declarations furniſhed by the captains of the veſſels, who ſhall be bound to annex thereto a legal copy of the manifeſt, and the certificates of the magiſtrates of the place where the lading ſhall have been made.

ARTICLE II.

All veſſels without diſtinction, who during the ſpace of time above mentioned, ſhall import into the kingdom, wheat and flour from the ſaid United States of America, ſhall be exempted from the freight duty on account of the ſaid importations.—His Majeſty charges the intendants and commiſſaries, &c. to attend to due execution of the preſent Arret, which ſhall be printed, &c.

Done at the Council of State of the King, his Majeſty being preſent, held at Verſailles the 23d Nov. 1788.

Signed, LAURENT VILLEDEUIL.

By the Ship Hope, Captain Service, arrived at New-York from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

VENICE, November 11.

THE order of Malta and our Republic have concluded a treaty, by virtue of which the two contracting powers mutually engage to protect their reſpective dominions, commerce, &c. againſt all invaders. In conſequence of this event, the Turks will for the future be kept in more awe than they have been for a conſiderable time paſt; the Malteſe alone having already eleven ſhips of war at ſea, all well manned and equipped, beſides a great number of galleys, which are preparing for ſervice with all poſſible expedition.

VIENNA, November 21.

OUR warlike preparations are now at an end. Various reports, however, are in circulation; ſome ſay the Emperor is going to Peterſburg; others, that he is going to make peace with the Porte, without including Ruſſia. He is not, however, yet arrived here, therefore we muſt wait for events.

The Princes of Saxe Coburg and de Litchſtenſtein, have been created Knights of the military order of Maria Thereſe. And by accounts from Semlin, dated the 5th inſtant, we learn our troops had taken a very large convoy of live cattle, which were going to Belgrade.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 24.

YESTERDAY a leather cannon (made by Gavin Wilſon, for Sir J Sinclair, of Ulſter, Bart) was proved in the King's Park here. The experiment gave great ſatisfaction to all the company preſent. The cannon was fired three times without the ſmalleſt apparent injury to the leather.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

ACCORDING to letters from Berlin, the Prince Royal of Pruſſia, and his brother Prince Louis have had a narrow eſcape. The Prince Royal having converſed ſeveral times with Baron Herniz about the limeſtone quarry of Ruderſdorf, expreſſed his deſire of ſeeing the works. A day was appointed, and the Prince Royal and Prince Louis, attended by their Governors and Baron Herniz, went thither. In order to ſhew them the blowing up of a rock, a mine was charged to be fired on a ſignal agreed upon. By ſome miſtake the workman, whoſe office it was, lighted the match too ſoon. A ſweeper who was preſent, ſeeing the danger of the Princes, who were ſtill employed in examining the quarry, ran up, and forcibly hurried them from the place where they ſtood. In a moment after the mine blew up with a dreadful exploſion. A piece of rock, of more than eighty pounds weight, flew cloſe by the Prince Royal's head; and ſeveral large maſſes fell on the very ſpot where he ſtood when the ſweeper puſhed him back; Count Bruhl had the misfortune to have his left leg broken by the fall of a large ſtone. His life is conceived to be in danger. The Counſellor Wehling owed his ſafety to the greateſt accident. In ſpeaking to the Prince Royal, he made a profound bow, and in the very inſtant a ſliver of rock flew over his head.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has conferred the honour of knighthood on Charles Gaſcoigne, Eſq; late of Carron, Scotland.

Nov 30. In the courſe of this year, upwards of fifteen thouſand pipes of red port wine have been imported into the port of London.

Dec. 2. This evening's gazette will contain an order for court mourning for a Princeſs of the houſe of Mecklenburg, "by ORDER of the Prince of Wales, with the approbation of the Queen." This ORDER, although made upon a trivial circumſtance, plainly ſhews that it is already ſettled that the public affairs will be committed ſolely to a regent.

There looks to be miſchief ariſing in the North-Eaſt. The Empreſs of Ruſſia does not ſeem inclined to retreat from her ſcheme of getting Poland to join her in the war with the Turks, and the King of Pruſſia is poſitively bent in oppoſing that plan, and keeping Poland neuter. Some of his forces are already marching towards the confines of Poland, and a large army is held in readineſs for motion.—The winter muſt ſtop warlike operations; and it is to be hoped circumſtances may happen to turn the thoughts of thoſe powerful rivals towards peace; but the event ſeems more likely to be for an extention of the war.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, Nov 8.

"Letters from Vienna inform us, that the poſition taken by Marſhal Laudohn, enables him to cover all Croatia. We know not as yet whether the operations of war will continue during the winter. The badneſs of that ſeaſon, joined to other conſiderations, may engage them to let their troops reſt, and perhaps even change their poſition.

"They reckon 147 villages laid waſte by the Turks during their ſtay in the Bannat; part of the inhabitants of that unfortunate country fled into Hungary, the reſt were maſſacred, or made ſlaves. The Turks did not leave a place without carrying off all the iron work of the houſes, the moveables, bells even of churches, and every thing that was portable, and afterwards ſet fire to the buildings; in ſhort, they ſpread deſolation wherever they came."

Dec 4. Notwithſtanding the very unfavourable appearances of war between the King of Pruſſia and the Empreſs, there is the beſt reaſon to hope that nothing will ariſe from it, and that the Empreſs may ſubmit by inſtantly withdrawing her troops out of Poland.

The States General of France will not meet till the month of May next. The Notables are expected to finiſh their ſittings the 18th inſtant.

Since the firſt of November, upwards of 200 ſhips for the Weſt Indies, America, and other places, cleared out from the Cuſtom Houſe, and all fully laden.

Yeſterday was ſold at the India-Houſe, the remaining part of a ſuperb drawing room ſuit of chairs, tables, &c. of ſolid ivory, richly carved and gilt, belonging to Mr. Haſtings, the ſame as preſented to her Majeſty for 40l a piece, ſaid to have coſt upwards of three times that ſum in India.

Dec 6. The Prince of Wales is certainly to be declared ſole regent; but the miniſtry mean to propoſe ſome reſtrictions, which the Prince will not admit, of courſe warm debates will ariſe in Parliament, and Mr. Pitt will reſign, and a total change in the miniſtry will follow.

The members of Parliament who attended Mr. Pitt at the Cockpit, on Wedneſday evening, were only one hundred and forty three. He has frequently been followed thither by two hundred and fifty. Conſidering how many are now in town, this is a dreadful falling off; and proves how much thoſe who almoſt worſhipped him as the miniſter of the crown, dread him as a regent, or a regent's regent.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Nov. 25.

"A meeting of the monied men has been held here, to conſider of negociating a loan for a certain Northern Monarch, whoſe intereſt at this time ſtands very high in Holland. The whole ſum is for about four millions ſterling gold, to be advanced in caſh or good bills at four ſeparate payments at two months diſtance each. The agent has received ſuch aſſurances that it is looked upon as certain."

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12.

ON Tueſday laſt week, the two Houſes of the Legiſlature held a conference on the bill for appointing electors.—The aſſembly in fitting on the bill as it ſtood provided for their election by joint ballot, and the Senate on an amendment which would give them an equality.

Gen. Schuyler, Mr. Duane, and Gen. Morris, were the conferees on the part of the Senate; and Mr. Jones, Mr. G. Livingſton, and Mr. Adgate, on the part of the aſſembly. As the diſpute reſted on the ſame principles on which the late Conference was held, and was on the ſame ſubject; much of the argument then uſed was unavoidably recapitulated. After the managers had gone through the buſineſs, the Senate withdrew from the Aſſembly-room (in which the Conference was held) and the Aſſembly reſolved that they would not accede to the amendment; and the Senate reſolved that they would not recede. The bill was in conſequence thereof loſt.

The next day (Wedneſday) Mr B. Livingſton moved for a reſolution in the Aſſembly, to chuſe the electors by concurrent reſolution. Mr Adgate, as an amendment, again propoſed the joint ballot, which was agreed to by the uſual majority. The reſolution, as amended, was then ſent to the Senate, where it was immediately rejected, and a new propoſition ſent to the Aſſembly —"That the Senate ſhould chuſe four other perſons as electors, and the Aſſembly four other perſons, as electors, which eight perſons ſhould be the electors." The Aſſembly rejected this propoſition.

Mr. Watts then moved for a reſolution, that a committee, conſiſting of five members from each Houſe, be appointed to agree upon eight proper perſons as electors, and which eight perſons, if approved of by the two Houſes, were to be the electors. This propoſition was alſo negatived; and thus the buſineſs reſpecting the electors has ended.

The ſame day the Aſſembly took up the ſubject of amendments to the new Conſtitution, and went into a Committee of the whole on the draft of an application to Congreſs to call a new Convention; on this buſineſs much debate enſued, and after a conſiderable time ſpent thereon, was left unfiniſhed.

We are further informed, that on Tueſday the 3d inſtant the Aſſembly non-concurred the amendments of the Senate to the bill for chuſing Senators.

It is expected that a Conference will again be held on this ſubject; how it will determine is yet uncertain but we hope that the good of the ſtate may not be loſt ſight of amidſt the contentions of parties.

On Monday laſt, the two Houſes of the legiſlature held another Conference on the ſubject of appointing Senators, when after much debate, the Aſſembly adhered to their bill, and the Senate to their amendments—in conſequence of which this laſt attempt to obtain a repreſentation of this ſtate in the Senate of the United States, has failed.

We are informed that a part of the Houſe of Aſſembly have it in contemplation to write circular letters to the ſeveral States on the ſubject of amendments to the federal Conſtitution. This, it is ſaid, the Senate will not agree to.

The following is the copy of an application to Congreſs, agreed upon by the Legiſlature of this ſtate:—

Reſolved, (if the Honorable the Senate concur herein) That an application be made to the Congreſs of the United States of America, in the name and behalf of the Legiſlature of this ſtate, in the words following, to wit.

The people of the ſtate of New-York having ratified the Conſtitution agreed on the 17th of September, 1788, by the Convention then aſſembled at Philadelphia, as explained by the ſaid ratification, in the fulleſt confidence of obtaining a reviſion of the ſeveral articles of the ſaid Conſtitution by a General Convention. In compliance, therefore with the unanimous ſenſe of the Convention of this ſtate, who all united in opinion, that ſuch a reviſion was neceſſary to recommend the ſaid Conſtitution to the approbation and ſupport of a numerous body of their Conſtituents, and a majority of whom conceived the Conſtitution ſo exceptionable, that nothing but ſuch confidents and an invincible reluctance to ſeparate from our ſiſter ſtates could have prevailed upon a ſufficient number to aſſent to it without ſtipulating for previous amendments, and from a conviction that the apprehenſions or diſcontents which thoſe articles occaſion cannot be removed or allayed, unleſs an act to reviſe the ſaid Conſtitution be among the firſt that ſhall be paſſed by the new Congreſs. We, the Legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York. DO, in behalf of our Conſtituents, in the moſt earneſt and ſolemn manner, make this application to the Congreſs, that a Convention of Deputies be immediately called, with power to take the ſaid Conſtitution into their conſideration, and to report ſuch amendments thereto as they ſhall find beſt ſuited to promote our common intereſts, and ſecure to ourſelves and our lateſt poſterity the great and unalienable rights of mankind.

WILMINGTON, February 14.

WE have the pleaſure of informing our readers, that the electors choſen by this ſtate, met on the 4th day of February at Dover, and gave three votes for General Waſhington as Preſident, and three for the honorable John Jay as Vice Preſident.

LITCHFIELD, February 2.

A SINGULAR ESCAPE.

THOSE libertines who are laviſh of invective againſt the female world, if it is poſſible for ſuch to poſſeſs a paſſion which can any way be wrought upon, muſt feel a conviction of ſympathy for the amiable fair, on a bare recital of the following adventure;—indeed that woman ſour'd philoſopher, who exclaimed, on ſeeing a condemned female ſuſpended upon a fatal tree—"would to God every tree bore ſuch fruit"—had he lived till now, would have bluſhed at his deſpicable ſpleen, and inſtead of indulging ſuch whimſical conceits of the ſex, muſt have melted into compaſſion for the fair deſcendants of mother Eve, and have ſlip-nooſed himſelf, rather than died an old batchelor.—— On Tueſday afternoon, a priſoner recently committed to our jail for counterfeiting money, was viſited by his wife, who, poſſeſſing the engaging charms of her ſex, was indulged by the jailer to an admittance within the jail, without attendants; though from the ſequel, to viſit his ſpirit in priſon, for the purpoſe of condolence, was not ſo much her object, as to ſpirit him away;—ſhe having during the interview perſuaded him to a ſubmiſſive obedience to wives, by inducing a voluntary ſurrender, not only of the breeches, but other apparel.—About duſk our petticoated hero, decorated in a federal cap, and other neceſſary appendages, was let out of jail, and aſſuming the appearance of extreme grief, which excited the pity of obſervers, got off undiſcovered; leaving his fair friend a priſoner in his ſtead. After giving him ſufficient time to elude purſuit, our heroine diſcovered the plot, and re-aſſuming her dreſs (which was returned) demanded liberation.—The door being opened, ſhe departed, to enjoy the pleaſing reflections of her ſucceſsful adventure:—and though the public muſt regret her triumph, they cannot but applaud the ſingular ingenuity and addreſs of the feeling actreſs.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

THE Board of Commerce at Stockholm, having communicated to me his Swediſh Majeſty's order, to diſcontinue the difference, which has been uſual, in the impoſts on goods, in Swediſh and in foreign veſſels, I have to give notice, that all neutral nations, in conſequence of ſaid ordinance, enjoy the ſame privileges in commercial concerns, in Sweden, as the natives.

CHARLES HELLSTEDT,
Swediſh Conſul.

Feb 18. The December Packet is arrived at New-York from Falmouth. Her advices are no later than thoſe received by the Hope, Captain Service, arrived at the ſame port from London.

Abſtract of a letter from Robert Montgomery, to his Excellency John Jay, Eſq; dated Alicant, November 4, 1788.

"I have this day received advice from Algiers, that the DEY is dead, ſince the middle of laſt month—and our friend the MIKELHARGE, and afterwards miniſter of ſtate, has the faireſt proſpect to ſucceed to that dignity—of which I ſhall adviſe you immediately, as I can get further information of that important change, which, if Congreſs thinks proper to improve, there is the greateſt probability of getting peace with that regency on moderate terms."

Captain Edmund Howes, of Boſton, lately received the following intelligence, which he was requeſted to communicate to the public.

SIR,

YOU are deſired to publiſh in the papers, that the ſchooner Nancy, ſaid to be taken from Mr. Solomon Athley, in a piratical manner, on the coaſt of Virginia, as mentioned in the papers the begining of laſt month, is ſtopped, and the veſſel and cargo (at leaſt that part which has not been diſpoſed of) is taken care of, and the man committed to goal. The veſſel and cargo anſwers the deſcriptions which have been given, except ſome matters relating to the cargo, which the men have ſold.—The perſons taken in the veſſel call their names James Brown and William Davis. The veſſel is now in the old harbour of Chatham, in the county of Barnſtable.

We the ſubſcribers, have examined the abovementioned men, and committed them as aforeſaid.

JOSEPH DOANE,
JOSEPH SNOW.

N. B. The veſſel and cargo are in the care of the ſaid Joſeph Doane, at Chatham.

CHARLESTOWN (S. C.) Jan. 16.

A FEW days ſince returned to this city, Mr. David Benjamin G. Schutz, (a gentleman who has been 26 years employed in mineralogy by a German Prince) from Winnſborough, where he went to examine a mine on the lands of Stephen Drayton, Eſq; and others near the Cedar Creek, in Camden Diſtrict; we have the pleaſure to inform the public, that after making an exact trial of the ore, he has found it to be amazingly rich in ſilver, and that it can be worked at ſo eaſy an expence, that he has not the leaſt doubt but it will yield immenſe profits to the proprietors, and be of great benefit to the public in general.

RICHMOND, February 26.

THE Legislature of Georgia, convened in Augusta on the 6th of June last, made choice of George Walton, Esq; for their Governor, John Powell, Esq; Speaker, and James M. Simmons, Esq; Clerk.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Atlantic, Hutchinson, Liverpool.
Brig Exuma, Ailward, Jamaica.
Providence, Wheeler, Providence.
Schooner Betsey, Willis, Martinico.
Nancy and Peggy, Blaney, St Thomas.
Sloop Hunter Freneau, North-Carolina.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Orange Valley, Watson, Jamaica.
Juno, Biffon, Liverpool.
Portsmouth Oldner, Dunkirk.
Brig St. Trinidad, Moffatt, Trinidad.
Sloop Delaware, Knox, Philadelphia.

☞ *Wanted as an APPRENTICE, to this Printing-Office, a young LAD, who can be recommended for* SOBRIETY *and* HONESTY.

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper, — The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg. Mr.* John Grammar, *Petersburg. Mr.* John Driver, *Suffolk. Mr* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Robert Nicolson, *Williamsburg. Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

To be Sold,

On the premises, the following tracts of land lying in Buckingham county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Revenue tax due therean, for the year 1787.

NICHOLAS Morris's estate, 400 acres—Samuel Webster, 70—Thomas Hatcher, Goochland, 20—John Wootton, 50—George Rye, 100—Isaac Bryant, Cumberland, 200—John Fisher, 345—James Welch, 300—John Warner, 380—James Pemberton, 37—Joseph Roper, 400—Thomas Reed, Chesterfield, 200—Lewis Chaudon, 135—William Carner, 94—John Francis, 200—Griffin Garland, 1300—Binajah Thompson, 200—William Lauders, 400—Richard North, 120—Henry Reak, 280—Mary Chamberlayne, New-Kent, 4558—ditto, 200—John Gaunoway's estate, 450—Wm. Barksdale, 200—James Briant, 130—Phinehas Stewart, 223—Ann Phime, 50—John M'Elroy, 187—ditto, 130—John James, 130—Thomas Cauthon, 100—Robert Childress's estate, 40—Joseph Benjamin, 100—John Bealch, 50—James Douglass, 150—George Douglass, 400—John Nash, Chesterfield, 150—Joseph Calland, 200—Richard North, alias Hale, 1600—John Helm, 100—Alexander Lacy, 180—Guy Smith, 500—Childress Smith, 300—Zachariah Lauders, 50—William Peazley, dec. 300—Thomas M'Donald, 200—Jacob Scott, 133—David Tyre, 92—John Tebs, 60—John Digs, Amherst, 300—George Dawbins, 200—Thomas Epperson, 300—James Elam, 300—John Hardman, 187—Wm. Cooke Weahland, 200—Thomas Wright, 400—Samuel Staples, 350—David Ross, Shore and M'Connico, 1800—Charles Wit, 99—George Coats, 114—James Arnold, 400—Edward Johnson's estate, 400—John James, 130—James Thomas, 100—Wm. Scruggs, Cumberland, 174—Luke Webster, 300—George Levoly, 50—John Arnold, 370—John Bruton, 70—John Pritchard, 234—Wm. Bumpass, 563—Henry Morris, 128—Blackbond Mosely, 215—Hardin Woodrough, 130—John Day, 90—John Booth, 195—James Dilford, 128—John Helm, 30—John Harris, Powhatan, 1275—Thomas Coleman, son of John, 80—Jesse Coleman, son of John, 80—Joseph Coleman, 200—William Gilliam, 50—Wm. Gadberry, 1000—William Clarke, 1150—James Doland, 200—Edward Gibson, 400—Nortly Gordon's estate, 400—Nehemiah Evitt, 90—William Cornet, 332—William Gates, 250—Henry Godsey, 50—William Hendley, 400—John Harrington, Albemarle, 50—Edward Harmon, 230—Connally Mullins, 268—Philip West, 230—Nanny Howard, 120—James Hendun, 300—Wm. Johnson, jun. 100—Sarah Jefferis, 400—Archibald Wright, 220—Benjamin More, 400—Edward Hazlewood, 270—Sarah Hazlewood, 50—Joshua Hazlewood, 50.

☞ The sale will begin on the 10th of May next, on the lands of Nicholas Morris, dec. and to adjourn from one tract to another, till the whole shall be sold.

JOHN BERNARD,
Sheriff of Buckingham.

HANOVER, March 2, 1789

THIS is to forewarn all persons from dealing or trading with my wife ANN COOK, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, from, or after the date of this advertisement.

EDWARD COOK.

RICHMOND, *(Solicitor's Office)*
February 23d, 1789.

INFORMATION is hereby given, that the following directions have been sent to this office, by the Honorable the Executive, to wit: That "I proceed against all delinquent inspectors of tobacco, clerk's of courts, and notaries publick, for such penalties and forfeitures as they have incurred, under any of the acts of Assembly, for neglecting to give and transmit to the proper office, the bonds required of them by law, or for failing to settle and account for all public monies coming into their hands, as publick officers and collectors of fines, taxes or duties, and also to proceed against the defaulters in the most effectual way, authorised by law to enforce the payment of the balances now due from them to the public. With these instructions it being my duty to comply, I wish all persons concerned to take notice, that proceedings suitable to the different delinquencies will be instituted without delay.

L. WOOD, Jun. Solicitor.

The elegant imported bay Horse

ATLAS,

NOW in high perfection, rising 8 years old, 16 hands high, well marked, goes well, clear of all natural blemishes, and master of 250 weight; stands the ensuing season at South Wales, the seat of Charles Carter, Esq; in Hanover county, within 4 miles of the court-house, and will cover mares at the moderate price of EIGHT DOLLARS the season, which will commence on the 15th of March, and expire on the last day of August, but FORTY SHILLINGS will be received as full payment, if paid within the season; good and extensive pasturage gratis, and particular attention will be paid to the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents.

WILLIAM LUMPKIN.

Hanover, Feb. 15, 1789.

THE NOTED

THOROUGH BRED HORSE

CADE,

NOW in high perfection, fifteen and an half hands high, stands the ensuing season at Newmarket, in Goochland county, within four miles of the courthouse, and will cover mares at the moderate price of three pounds the season, which will commence on the 15th of March, and expire the last day of August; good and extensive pasturage well enclosed, gratis, and the strictest attention will be paid to the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents. — CADE was goten by old Partner, upon the noted imported mare Kitty Fisher, which was brought from England, by the Hon. Carter Braxton, Esquire, his colts remarkable for size, and for the turf, having proved themselves equal to any horses on the continent, he being the sire of the famous runing horses, Tantrum, the property of Messrs. Brook & Smith, of King & Queen; and Actæon, the property of William Dandridge Claiborne, Esq; of King-William; besides a number of others in high esteem.

ARCHER PAYNE.

Goochland county, Feb. 15, 1789.

For Sale,

And may be entered upon immediately,

680 acres of LAND,

by a late survey, being the cream of a tract of land, known by the name of Putman's End Tract, in the county of Caroline, and within three miles of Port Royal, upon Rappahannock river. For terms apply to the subscriber. (6w)

CHARLES CARTER.

SHIRLEY, Feb. 18, 1788.

Will be Sold,

Upon the premises, the following tracts of LAND, *lying in the county of Warwick, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Revenue tax for* 1787, *ballance due for* 1786, *and other necessary expences attending the same, viz.*

ON the 25th of March, William Badget's estate, 43 acres—And on the 26th, John Chiesman's estate, 100 acres—Allen Jones's estate, 343 acres.

W. CARY, D. S. *for*
THOMAS CARY, *Sheriff.*

January 17th, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the twenty first day of November 1788.

WILLIAM CARR, Plaintiff.
against
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, DANIEL CAMPBELL, ISAAC HITE and GEORGE NICHOLAS, Esq; acting Ex'or of ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Esq; dec. } Defendants.

THE defendants ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, and DANIEL CAMPBELL, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of ——— in the county of Prince William, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th of November, 1788.

WILLIAM DANDRIGE, ——Plaintiff.
against
JOSEPH WILSON, ——Defendant.

THE defendant ——— not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia gazette for two months successively, and published at Henrico church of the parish of Henrico in the county of Henrico, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

WE the underwritten Judges of the General Court have pursuant to the act of General Assembly intituled "An act establishing District Courts, and for regulating the General Court," allotted the Judges of the respective District Courts as follows:—*James Mercer* and *Richard Parker*, Esquires, to Staunton, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, and Dumfries Districts; *Henry Tazewell* and *Edmund Winston*, Esquires, to the Districts of Prince Edward courthouse, New-London, Washington courthouse, or Montgomery courthouse, and Louisville in the county of Greenbrier, or Botetourt courthouse; *Joseph Prentis* and *Cuthbert Bullitt*, Esquires, to the Districts of Winchester, and Monongalia courthouse; *St. George Tucker* and *James Henry*, Esquires, to the Districts of Northumberland courthouse, King & Queen courthouse, Williamsburg, and Accomack courthouse; *Richard Cary* and *John Tyler*, Esquires, to the Districts of Richmond, Petersburg, Brunswick courthouse, and Suffolk.

Witness our hands and seals this 11th day of February, 1789.

JAMES MERCER, (L. S.)
RICHARD PARKER, (L. S.)
EDMUND WINSTON, (L. S.)
RICHARD CARY, (L. S.)
JAMES HENRY, (L. S.)
JOHN TYLER, (L. S.)
CUTHBERT BULLITT, (L. S.)

The above allotment is published by order of the Judges.

JOHN BROWN, C. G. C.

POETRY.

The *Difference* between LOVE and FRIENDSHIP.

DELIA's my conſtant, ſtedfaſt friend,
And to my good her wiſhes tend,
She ſhews me where to go;
Shews me the path I ought to tread,
The ways to virtue's ſhrine that lead,
And all that's good to know.

Her kindly pleaſing words impart
New vigour to my ſliding heart,
And bid me fear no ill:
In her I all my comfort find,
She ſoothes my reſtleſs, turbid mind:
She ſpeaks—and it is ſtill.

I'm too her friend; but oh! I fear,
Something than friendſhip ſtill more near
Hath bound my heart in chains!
Spontaneous burſts the tender ſigh,
I gaze entranc'd, I can't tell why,
My ſoul with her remains.

One heart, but in two bodies join'd,
By ancient writers is defin'd,
A friend in truth to prove;
To me ſhe's preſent when away,
My tender thoughts with Delia ſtay;
Is this Platonic love?

When Collin on the plain I meet,
Him I with wonted friendſhip greet,
We're eaſy, calm and free;
What woe have I he does not bear?
What joy has he I do not ſhare?
We ſport with merry glee.

Curb'd by a reverential aw,
I look'd—and trembled when I ſaw
The glory of your eyes;
Your friendly looks new pleaſures add,
You ſigh—I'm dull.—you ſmile—I'm glad:
Thus infant paſſions riſe!

Your beauty caught my wand'ring ſight;
Virtue, good ſenſe, in thee unite;
Such, ſuch my heart has charm'd;
What prompts the ſympathetic ſigh?
Why tremble when you caſt your eye
On him whom love has warm'd?

Tho' love's hot flame inceſſant burns,
Nor e'er expects to meet returns,
By mutual fire expreſt;
Friendſhip ſhall ſmooth the rugged way,
Friendſhip ſhall tune the muſe's lay,
While love ſhall rule my breaſt.

A remarkable account of *Henry Webly*, Eſq; a very ſingular and extraordinary character, who lived forty four years the life of a *Hermit*, in the City of London.

THE noble and virtuous *Henry Webly*, Eſq; was a native of London-Shire, and inherited a clear eſtate of more than £.1000 a year He was regularly bred at the univerſity, ſtudied for ſome time in one of the inns of court, and in the courſe of his travels, ſpent ſeveral years abroad On his return, this very accompliſhed Gentleman, ſettled on his paternal eſtate, lived with great hoſpitality; matched to his liking, and had a beautiful and virtuous daughter, who was married, with his entire approbation, to a ſir Chriſtopher Hilliard, in Yorkſhire. He had now lived to the age of 40, reſpected by the rich, prayed for by the poor, honoured by all; when one day a younger brother with whom he had ſome difference in opinion, meeting him in the field, ſnapped a piſtol at him, which happily flaſhed in the pan Thinking that this was done, only to fright him, he cooly diſarmed the ruffian and putting the weapon careleſſly in his pocket, thoughtfully returned home; but, after on examination the diſcovery of bullets in the piſtol had ſuch an effect upon his mind, that he inſtantly conceived an extraordinary reſolution, of retiring entirely from the world, in which he preſiſted inflexibly, to the end of his life. He took a very fair houſe in the lower end of Grub-ſtreet, near Cripplegate, and contracting a numerous retinue into a ſmall family, having the houſe prepared for his purpoſe, he ſelected three chambers for himſelf; the one for his diet, the ſecond for his lodging, and the third for his ſtudy. As they were one within another, while his diet was ſet on the table, by an old maid, he retired into his lodging-room, and when his bed was making, into his ſtudy, ſtill doing ſo, till all was clear. Out of theſe chambers, from the time of his firſt entry into them, he never iſſued, till he was carried thence, forty four years after, on men's ſhoulders; neither in all that time, did his ſon-in-law, daughter, or grandchild, brother, ſiſter, or kinſman, young or old, rich or poor, of what degree or condition ſoever, look upon his face, ſave the ancient maid, whoſe name was Elizabeth. She only made his fire, prepared his bed, provided his diet, and dreſſed his chambers. She ſaw him but ſeldom, never but in caſe of extraordinary neceſſity, and died not above ſix days before him. In all the time of his retirement he never taſted fiſh or fleſh; his chief food was oatmeal gruel; now and then, in ſummer, he had a ſallad of ſome choice cool herbs; and for dainties, when he would feaſt himſelf upon a high day, he would eat the yolk of an hen's egg, but no part of the white; what bread he did eat, he cut out of the middle of the loaf, but the cruſt he never taſted; his conſtant drink was four ſhilling beer, and no other, for he never taſted wine, or ſtrong water Now and then, when his ſtomach ſerved, he did eat ſome kind of ſuckets; and now and then drink red cow's milk, which his maid Elizabeth, fetched him out of the fields, hot from the cow. Nevertheleſs he kept a bountiful table for his ſervants, and ſufficient entertainment, for any ſtranger or tenant, who had occaſion of buſineſs at his houſe. Every book that was printed, was bought for him and conveyed to him; but ſuch as related to controverſy, he always laid aſide, and never read.

In Chriſtmas holidays, at Eaſter, and other feſtivals, he had great cheer provided, with all diſhes in ſeaſon, ſerved into his own chamber, with ſtore of wine, which his maid brought in. Then after thanks to God, for his good benefits, he would pin a clean napkin before him, and putting on a pair of white Holland ſleeves, which reached to his elbows, cutting up diſh after diſh, in order, he would ſend one to one poor neighbour, the next to another, whether it were brawn, beef, capon, gooſe, &c. till he had left the table quite empty; when giving thanks again, he laid by his linen and cauſed the cloth to be taken away; and this would he do, dinner and ſupper, upon theſe days, without taſting one morſel of any thing whatſoever When any clamoured impudently at his gate, they were not, therefore immediately relieved; but when, from his private chamber, which had a proſpect into the ſtreet, he ſpied any ſick, weak, or lame, he would preſently ſend after them, to comfort, cheriſh and ſtrengthen them; and not a trifle to ſerve them for the preſent, but ſo much as would relieve them many days after. He would moreover enquire what neighbours were induſtrious in their callings, and who had great charge of children; and withal, if their labour and induſtry could not ſufficiently ſupply their families, to ſuch he would liberally ſend, and relieve them according to their neceſſities. He died at his houſe in Grub-ſtreet, after an anchoretical confinement of forty four years, October 29, 1636, aged eighty four; at his death, his hair and beard were ſo over grown, that he appeared rather like a hermit of the wilderneſs, than the inhabitant of one of the firſt cities in the world.

Notice to the Public.

THE Grammar School in the Univerſity of William and Mary is now open, and ready for the reception of youths.

The board is at the rate of £.25 per annum, until the laſt day of March next;—afterwards at the rate of £ 23-10 per annum; to be paid quarterly, and in advance.

Waſhing and mending, at the rate of 30 ſhillings per annum; to be paid as above.

Tuition,—one Guinea, to be paid in advance.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan 23, 1789

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th day of November, 1788.

JOHN DANDRIDGE and WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, Ex'ors of BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE, dec. Ex'or of THOMAS DUNCASTLE, dec. and HENRY DUKE SHERMAN, and BETSEY his wife, daughter and deviſee and legatee of THOMAS DUNCASTLE, dec. } Plaintiffs.

againſt

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, and ADAM BYRD, } Defendants.

THE defendant *Thomas Cartwright* not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of————in the county of James City, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

CORDAGE

of all ſizes made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Rope-Walk on Shockoe-Hill.

G. NICOLSON.

☞ Orders for cordage left with Mr. Patrick Parker, in Norfolk, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg will be duly executed and forwarded agreeable thereto.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed,

Acts of ASSEMBLY,

Paſſed laſt SESSION;

The friends of Meſſrs. CROSBIE and GREENWOOD, of Liverpool, are reſpectfully informed, that the

GOOD BRIG

JESSIE,

JOHN FLECK, *Maſter.*

BRITISH built, burthen 260 hogſheads, is now loading at City Point for Liverpool, and will take in tobacco to their addreſs, at £ 6 ſterling per ton, delivered along ſide. Notes lodged with Meſſrs. BUCK and BRANDER, in Manchester, Mr. JOHN CUNLIFFE, Richmond, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall be duly attended to.

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has for ſale,

LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT.

IN TWILLED SACKS.

Norfolk, Feb. 9, 1788

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT TWO STORY

HOUSE

Agreeably ſituated in the Town of SUFFOLK,

With ſome other convenient HOUSES, and two acres of LAND which may be ſeen by applying to Mr. THOMAS GRANBERY of Suffolk.

BAKER & DORTON.

South Quay, January 1, 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houſes above the courthouſe,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the firſt after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, Liſt of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and alſo a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces, Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year. Receipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poiſoning any one, for curing Muſty Wine caſks, an infallible remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true ſtory of a Generous Cardinal, a maid ſervant who was unjuſtly executed at Paris, and afterwards reſtored to life, a ſingular hiſtory of a Peaſant of Syria, a ſtory of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS, And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, *By the* PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
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ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER of ATTORNEY's.
NOTES of HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS of LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS of TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 1785, 87, & 88.

Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.